CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM. "Wayne County Whig."

We could most heartily desire, that, in the con sideration of reformatory propositions, the press, and instead of virulence and dishonest misrepresentation. This is a spirit in which every honest person will un- We take the following extract from the communicahesitatingly admit, so important a subject should be tion .- Centreville Whig, Feb. 13. gaining a point in vile partizanship.

pears in the Centreville Whig, of Feb. 13th, a paper lieve in the existence of so much self-denial, honesty whose recklessness is only exceeded by its rottenness. and independence, as such a rule, invariably adhered It commences thus:

"A late Indiana State Sentinel contains a communication, endorsed by the Editors, recommending, under the new Constitution, a single House of Representatives. This is a new feature in this country; but as it has been suggested by a distinguished member of a party that claims all the progression, it may, in time, become incorporated into the demo-

It is falsehood to say that we endorsed the communication in question. We spoke liberally in regard to it, because we were willing to give the author a fair hearing; but we distinctly stated, that before we to be amended in essential particulars.

It is a constructive falsehood also, to insinuate that the author of the communication is a democrat. How could the "Centreville Whig" know any thing about such a matter? The truth is, the author of that communication is a whig, was never any thing but a whig, -is a better whig than the "Centreville Whig" ever was, and a hundred times more of a gentleman. But whether whig or democrat-what has that to do with the merits of the question he discusses? Nothing, except with such scurvy politicians as the editor of the "Centreville Whig."

The fellow continues :

"The same Sentinel has an editorial article in opposition to biennial meetings of the Legislature. The principal ob- ed by the congregation of Christ Church, at Madijection is, that the terms of office of our State officers would as under our present laws, there would be no body in ses- cording to the form prescribed by the Episcopal ritual. sion authorized to count the votes, and announce the persons

Here is a third falsehood, in fact. We distinctly stated that it was not our purpose to discuss the question at that time, but simply to bring to the public Talbot of Louisville, Rev. J. Martin of New Albany, mind, certain important collateral considerations, which we, for the first time mentioned, in connexion with the matter. And this was done in the hope of aiding the people to act understandingly.

He goes on, thusterms of all our State officers four years. The Secretary of Temple. He reminded the congregation that this State new holds his office for this term; and all the others house was not merely to be a house of preaching, but for three years. We would decidedly prefer, rather than have annual sessions of the Legislature, to extend the terms of all our State officers to four years, and our judicial officers to six or eight years."

be sure! The only drawback about it, is, that possior of esteeming prayers and sacraments as only apbly some of the people may differ from this smart pendages to other duties of the sanctuary. sprig of whiggery! We suppose he could just as to the original federal notion, provided they were likely to be whigs. We have only to say now,-as the people may order it, so let it be. But we do not believe they will assent to the dogmatism of this

whig puppy, without some deliberation. This very able article of the Whig concludes thus: "By these changes of the terms of office, all the objections prise which all must acknowledge has given to our of the Sentinel would, we think, be met. It is true, bien-State Printing—and this may probably be one of the unnial Legislatures would greatly diminish the amount of the

written objections of the Sentinel." writer alludes, we onticipated that some brainless so well finished in all the details of its structure. It blackguard might make a dishonorable imputation es as a church that speaks with a silent, but forcible against us, like the above. Such is the refuge fre- eloquence to every eye; a monument interesting to quently sought by blockheads who have neither the what is far above the taste and liberality-'lis the capacity nor the honesty to argue any question upon Christian faith of those engaged in its erection. its merits. But we told the people in our prospectus.

we admit is a very shallow one.

less under biennial than under annual sessions ? This would depend upon the length of the sessions. eye-sore to envious contemporaries and demagogue partizans, the public printing; but what is of a thousand times more importance, will avoid the terrishall do this on a favorable occasion. We are now skinning a skunk, and the occasion of course is not sent! favorable for any better employment.

our position on this subject generally, rether than to dignify the Wayne Co. Whig by an extended notice. And we now only will add in conclusion, that 'we shall not feel bound to pay much attention to any similar attack hereafter. We shall not suffer our attention to be thus distracted from weighties matters. We shall from time to time submit propositions of our own relative to the new Conscitution, and all we which has so long disgraced the courts of law. ask of the people is, that they will treat them according to what they may conceive their abstract merits or demerits deserve. We shall also give as much propriate for that paper, denies that any attempt has space to others, no matter whether Whigs or Democrats, who have reformatory propositious to make, as we can spare; and we shall aid them in presenting every question honestly and fairly to the people. If whig curs choose to bark, they may bay away : we shall not often step out of our way even to kick them. If the people can appreciate our motives, and our endeavors to serve them bonestly, and without regard to our own pecuniary interest, -very well. If not, -so much the worse for them.

Indiana Gentinel.

Published every Thursday.]

The last Indiana State Sentinel publishes a commuthe politicians, of the State, would bring to bear up- nication on the subject of slavery, defining the creed on them, cool, dispassionate and honest argument, of the democracy of Indiana on this subject. The Sentinel publishes it without note or comment, and thus impliedly endorses the comments of the writer.

viewed and canvassed; and it is one which we be- If the Centreville Whig don't already know it, it lieve will actuate the Democratic party, and we hope should immediately learn, what we have often stated also, the honorable and liberal portion of the whigs. before this, that our rule is to publish any communi-We can expect nothing of the kind, we suppose, cation of public interest, from responsible authors, from that part of the whigs, whose notions of policy whether we agree with them in full, or not. When are conceived only in chicanery, and whose practices we think it proper to endorse or object, we do it in are based solely in fraud. It would be just as rea- ac unequivocal manner. We have in time past, pubsonable to expect to find wool on a hog's back, as to lished many a communication from whigs as well as find one of this latter class of whigs willing to dis- democrats, which we did not agree with, and that cuss any question with candor, if, by misconstruc- too "without note or comment." We were willing tion, or false imputation, he had any prospect of to provoke discussion or enquiry, satisfied that truth would be elicited, and ultimately triumph. It may These remarks are elicited by an article which ap- be difficult for a certain kind of whig editor to beto, would manifest; nevertheless we have always adhered to it.

wherein there dwelt, in 1835, but a single white man, there was recently received, in one day, 21,000 bushels of wheat-allowing 40 bushels to each wagon, 525 wagons were required to bring this quantity. There were, also, the same day, 175 teams loaded with other produce; and allowing 45 feet for each team, we have five miles of loaded wagons, coming could agree to his proposition, we should require it into the city in one day. The population of the city is now about 20,000. In the year ending July 1, 1849, it exported 1,148,807 bushels of wheat and 201,942 barrels flour. Its manufactures are valued at \$1,714,200, besides six flourishing mills consuming 7,000 bushels of wheat daily. Its citizens own 39 vessels, 5,541 tons, and of stock in steamers 3,000 tons; 16 sails are engaged in the lumber trade. The arrivals at the ports during 1848, of steamers, brigs, barks, and schooners were 1,376. Such astonishing progress is almost without parallel, and is a beautiful illustration of the progress of American industrial civilization.

> Consecuation .- The new building recently finishon, was consecrated on Thursday of last week, ac The clergy officiating were, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Upfold, Rev. Dr. Camp of Indianapolis, Rev. M. Gillagher of Covington, Ky., Rev. J. Craik and Rev. J. C. and Rev. A. Blake of Cincinnati.

The sermon, by Bishop Upfold, was on I Chron. xvi, 29-"Worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness"-and was heard with the most profound attention. The Bishop presented the objects of Christian worship, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost-"This objection may be readily removed by making the the Tri-une God-who alone are to be adored in this of sermons for the conversion and edification of men, Well! That's settling the matter summarily, to he dwelt earnestly on the danger of erring by making

The Church was opened for worship on Wednesday easily settle the terms of Senators, Executive and afternoon, when, after prayers by the Rector, a ser-Judicial Officers, at ten years or for life, -according mon on Proverbs iii, 17-"Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness"-was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Camp, of Indianapolis.

> The Madison Courier, from which we derive the foregoing says-

We most cordially congratulate-not only the congregation especially interested, but our whole community-on the successful completion of an entercity one of its most elegant architectural ornaments. in the West can boast of an edifice so perfect in its When we made the suggestions to which this proportions, so rich in grave and simple beauty, and is a building that every spectator instantly recogniz-

CALIFORNIA .- Gov. Burnett, in his message to the that we intended to discuss every reformatory consti- Legislature, expresses himself highly gratified at the tutional proposition which presented itself to us, "in constitutional exclusion of Slavery from the State, honesty of intention, and without the least disposi- declaring "that the people of California are once and tion to accomplish any sinister design whatever, forever free from this great social and political evil." whether of a partizan or personal character;" and He recommends the exclusion of free blacks, because we intend to fulfil this promise, no matter how much they cannot enjoy social or political equality, and our motives may be impeached by whig blackguards manumitted slaves, as hirelings, will be brought there in large numbers. The liberal journals of England But this fellow is as big a fool as knowe; and like speak in terms of great praise of the constitution reall of the kidney, exposes himself by his own incon- cently adopted by the Californians. They say it is sistency. He asserts that we go for a single House. one of the most judicious instruments of government If that were true, would it be to increase the print- ever devised, and that its provisions, with the exceping ! Every fool even, ought to know that it would tion of those which limit suffrage to the white man, diminish it one half. If the fellow therefore believed are marked with the highest wisdom. The Daily that we had declared for one House, he certainly News, the Dispatch, the Spectator, and other papers knew that we could not be biassed by the matter of comment at great length upon its various clauses. printing, -according to his view of the subject, which The exemption of the property of women from the control of the husband after marriage, is particularly Again : how does he know the printing would be dwelt upon as a great advance in legislation.

The Pa. Ledger says, the seamen, attached to the comparatively,-and the length of sessions, under United States Naval Forces in the Gulf of Mexico either system will depend very much indeed upon and the Pacific, who served during the Mexican wer, other, and much more important reforms, which will we observe, are making an effort to procure the pasbe proposed. We can propose amendments which, sage of a law by Congress for their benefit, similar if adopted, will be effective, not only to shorten the in its provisions to that passed Aug., 1847, giving sessions to a maximum of four weeks under annual land warrants and extra pay to the marines, laborers, sessions; and thus not only reduce one-half, that &c., serving on board United States ships and on land during the war with Mexico. The seamen should act simultaneously upon the subject at all the naval stations. The ground taken by them is supported by ble evil of so much local and special legislation, by cogent reasoning, which Congress cannot fail to see which four-fifths of every session is consumed. We the justness of, and we hope, indeed we cannot doubt, that their efforts will be crowned with success. Con-

Ar Judge Edmunds, of New York city, recently We have said this much, with a view of defining ruled that in the selection of a juror, the question to be asked must be, not if he had read an account of the affair, but whether he is unbiassed and can render an impartial verdict, according to the evidence. Edmunds was originally a "Jackstraw journeyman printer" and "small potato editor," which is the reason perhaps why he has sense enough to make a rule so much more reasonable than the ignoramus one

> LICENSE .- The Sentinel, in language peculiarly apen made through its columns to influence the people to vote in favor of license .- State Journal.

The above is untrue. You asserted that "the rumsellers," through the Sentinel, were endeavoring to perate upon the people. This was ungentlemanly, as well as untrue, and we rebuked you in the only kind of language appropriate to repel the implied slander.

Abbot Lawrence is said to be very ill, at Lon-

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 21, 1850.

For the State Sentinel. The New Constitution.

solemnized,) are the most liberal. But that of New York is, on the whole, perhaps, the ablest and best. The genral features of all good constitutions must of course bear York would be the best for Indiana, and every other slaveholder, and liable to become the inheritance of State; except that the local features of each should vary slavery. just enough to meet the local condition and wants of each does not belong to the Free Soil party, but he never could commerce, agriculture and manufactures, are common to both, though in greater or less degrees.

MILWAUKIE. - In the new city of Milwaukie, debt, disappeared from among us with painful slowness, something to lose, while the other gains nothing but deand in fact some of them still linger in one or two States, gradation. Capital punishment and the usury laws still disgrace the slavery in the abstract, in this connexion. I take its deep statute books of most of the States, though in nearly all damnation, in all its relations to, and bearings upon, the than of any love of moral justice.

(not guess at) their opinions on all the main questions and feelings of the people, and who are able and willing to defend and imbody them in the new constitution, under which the people are to live. We are not called upon to select the best men to represent us as farmers, or | To excuse and tolerate an acknowledged evil, as particular church, but the best men to represent our politiparticular church, but the best men to represent our politi-cal views on the single question of a new constitution. last is unpardonable. The first may tolerate slavery

On some points it is presumed that there is but little where it now is-the last seeks to spread and propagate difference of opinion among our citizens, and that conse- it where it is not. The first, as a free man, of a free quently there will be but little in the convention. For example: there will be but little opposition to making all example: there will be but little opposition to making all received it as a legacy from the kings of England, France judicial officers elective by the people, instead of by the and Spain, as we did the slave trade; which we have Legislature, or instead of providing for their appointment abolished, and stigmatised as piracy, as our children will by the Governor. There will be no objection, probably, to reducing to very narrow limits the legislative power to borrow money or create, in any way, State indebtedness,

unless sanctioned by a vote of the people. SWITZERLAND.

For the State Sentinel.

The Crisis of Slavery-Its Origin and designed to check and overthrow it. End-Its Evils and their Cure-The Independence hated and repudiated slavery, there is no tinuance.

order; but together, in their relations and bearings, one ED BY THEIR CREATOR WITH CERTAIN IN. upon another. In the existing condition of things, so far ALIENABLE RIGHTS; that among these are life as Slavery may be considered a political evil, it forces itself upon the attention of all American citizens; or deriving their just powers from the consent of the govrather it is forced upon them by its existence in the Dis- erned. trict of Columbia, and the ground assumed by a portion of the politicians of the slave States, in regard to the common inheritance in the Territories.

By the compromises of the constitution the citizens of the free States are not politically responsible for the continuance, spread or abolition of slavery in any of the slave States. Their political responsibility begins and ends in their own States, as States; and in, and with the society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest Territories, as a federal or national question. But it is their posterity; viz. the enjoyment of life and liberty, only in this latter aspect that it can have any effect upon the permanency of the Union, if it can in this.

tension of our boundaries, has been adding free and slave to all men, thereby meaning the free white inhabitants; territory and States to the Union, the enlightened poli- but notwithstanding the general sentiment of the Declaticians of the free States have assumed no responsibility ration of Independence runs through all, in spite of their in regard to slavery in territory that came to us with cautious language. slaves, except the District of Columbia; and none there, except in regard to the slave trade, and the question of of it in the way that to them shall seem proper and right. But a few politicians in the free States, and the largest

number in the slave States, assume the ground that the National Legislature has no constitutional right to legislate upon the question of slavery in the Territories; or rather that it has no right to prohibit it, for these same politicians have introduced a bill into the Senate providing more effectually for the capture, or recovery of per-sons held to service in one State by its laws, escaping into other States or territories where slavery does not exist. The Constitution of the United States, (article I, section 8-17.) provides that Congress shall have power—
"to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over" the District of Columbia.

Again, in article 4, section 3, that " Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belong-

depending neither upon the will of the States, or the cian can doubt. And if a dissolution of the Union should citizens thereof; and it has been so understood, and so exercised from the beginning. In regard to the expediency of exercising it to abolish the slave trade, and slavery in it, there may be differences of opinion, even among those who consider both moral and political evils. But of the constitutional power and legal right of Congress of abolitionists, and hence their efforts to dissolve it. But to abolish both slavery and the slave trade in the District, the threats of dissolution from another equally excited the threats of dissolution from another equally there is not room for a reasonable doubt. Nor is there any doubt, among a vast majority of the American people, of the duty of Congress to abolish the slave trade, and (with the consent of the legal voters,) slavery also.

In the threats of dissolution from another equally expected only quarter are not quite so consistent; and can proceed only from the well known truism, that "whom the gods would destroy, the first make mad." That an attempted dissolution of the Union, (successful or not,) would be the As no other earthly power can do it, and Congress can, grave of slavery in every State where treason should in the District of Columbia, must be considered as its sins doubt. But as much as I hate slavery, I do not desire to of omission, and for which impartial justice will hold it see its death by violence. It would be far better, it seems responsible. For the existence of slavery and the slave to me, for the Union and the world—for better for the trade at the National Capital, the free States are as guilty as the slave States. The free States can elect both the its time and die a natural death, than by a foolhardy at-President and Vice President, if necessary to accomplish this object, and thus secure the casting vote in the Senpurpose. But this is not understood to be necessary, as the Delaware Senators will vote with the free States on these questions, and perhaps some other Senators from

other slave States, also. The power of Congress over all other territories and property belonging to the Union, is equally clear and in-disputable. The interested and timid, and time servers, may deny it as stoutly as they please, but the nation as-serts it, and approves its exercise. Till it was deemed mportant to the slave interest, no question was raised in regard to it. It was exercised on the slave question in the ordinance of 1787-in the Missouri compromise-in the annexation of Texas, and during the last Congress, in organizing the Territory of Oregon; it is perfectly clear that there never was a rational doubt on the subject. If in 1787 there had been doubts, it has been acmiesced in and exercised too long and too often to admit of longer doubt. The expediency may be honestly doubted by timid and intelligent politicians; but its con-

stitutionality, nevermore. If, then, Congress have the clear and indisputable power to prohibit the propagation of slavery in the territories of the United States, and neglect to use it, either from policy, expediency, or fear, the nation is responsible—the free States of the Union, as deeply as the slave States. If Congress do not prohibit it, no other earthly power can, as it alone has the exclusive right "to make the union to states."

"No State, without the consent of Congress, shall lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power," &c. Conjuring up raw-heads and bloody-bones, in congressional speeches, to frighten the grown up children of Buncomb with, though a very silly amusement, is nevertheless very harmless. But if the malcontents should ever earry their tories."

ity in regard to these matters, let us glance at the ener- purpose, "to enter into any agreement or compact with mity of the evils to be continued and propagated by this another State," or Great Britain, to resist the laws of the

new fangled non-intervention scheme, adopted and fondled by the existing national administration. What, if successful, will be its legitimate fruits? The answer is a Of the constitutions of the new States, Iowa and Wisplain one. Slavery and the slave trade will be indefinitely prolonged under the very windows of the Captconsin, (and California, whose nuptials have not yet been ToL; and the suctioneer will continue to sell men and women, and little children, in sight of the President and Vice President, and Congress, and all the public function aries, and foreign ministers, as cuttle in the market; and the free man will own his slave man, as he does his dog

community. For instance, New York has a sea-coast, shut his eyes to the monstrous evils of human slavery whose interests her laws must recognise and regulate, What are they? While charity blesses both him that while Indiana has none. But the general interests of gives and him that receives, slavery curses both him that buys and him that is bought. It passes laws to prohibit all legitimate marriages among the enslaved—to prohibit their instruction in the very lowest branches of a com-It is interesting and instructive to trace the progress of mon school education—to keep them in the profoundest popular government since the revolution. At first the ignorance of the inclienable rights of man, and of all elective franchise was limited and closely guarded. The that belongs to civilization, except some of the simplest governments of the several States were republican, but some of them hardly democratic. Property qualifications tend to licentiousness and idleness in the one case, and were necessary to confer the right of suffrage, and reli- degradation and gross vice in the other. Slavery paragious intolerance disgraced the earlier legislation of sev- lyses enterprise, and tends to blunt the moral and religious intolerance disgraced the earlier legislation of several States. Law-religion, property qualifications, the branding irons, the whipping post, and imprisonment for the white as to the black race, inasmuch as the one has

they are practically of very little force, and appear to be character and prosperity of the people who create or tolretained as mere scare-crows. To be sure, there is now erate it, for granted. Of fifteen States of this Union. and then a hanging, and now and then a usury prosecu-tion; but both, when they occur, partake more of malice sippi, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, could be reckoned upon as doubtful on a question of recreating it by law, In the choice of delegates it will be necessary to know, it never existed in them, could now create and establish it as a new institution. It "is a monster of so frightful that will be likely to come before the convention, in the mien, that to be hated needs but to be seen." It is bareformation of the new constitution. It is always import- ly tolerated, but not approved, by the great mass of the ant, in selecting representatives of the people, to select the best men; but, in doing this, in political matters, we tending its discussion and abolition. It may be granted should be careful that these best men are also men of the that the condition of the present generation of slaves best political opinions, on the questions on which we select them to represent us. An absolute monarch might be a very good man morally, and even a very sincere and Intelligent politicians in the free States do not advocate honest Christian, but we would not trust him to represent us in a political body. The best men to represent the best for both races. And they insist upon it that the people in convention, are men who understand the views slave States shall not prevent the abolition of slavery it

to advocate and support it in the abstract, is another and State, I let alone. But the last, I anathematise.

Slavery is an anomaly among our free institutions. We abolish and stigmatise its surviving relict. If slavery be ustifiable as an abstract proposition, so is the slave trade; and every member of Congress who advocates its continuance in the federal District, or the continuance of the slave trade there, or its extension into any territory now free, to be consistent, should advocate an immediate return to the African slave trade, and the destruction of Li beria and all the free settlements upon the African coast,

That every one of the signers of the Declaration of Union and its Blessings-Its Origin | doubt. In that eternal chart of true liberty, that will be and Progress-Its Strength and Con- held sacred by every free nation upon the earth, as long as it is worthy the blessings of freedom, we find penned by THOMAS JEFFERSON, these imperishable truths, viz .-"We hold," say these immortal men-" We hold these It is not my intention to discuss the questions suggested by the caption at the head of this article in any particular CREATED EQUAL; THAT THEY ARE ENDOW-LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men

> All the State Constitutions yet formed contain similar declarations or sentiments. That of Maine says-" Al men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights," &c. Massachusetts-" All men are born free and equal," &c. ture equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of

It is true that some of the slave States in their constitutions have incidentally limited the application of these In discussing this question, which, in the continual ex- self-evident truths to the people, instead of extending them

The Declaration of Independence, the noblest and boldest assertion of the inalienable rights of man ever authorising the qualified voters of the District to dispose made, is the work of outraged liberty; and the federal league, and then the present national Union, its necessary

Slavery is an abominable excrescence on the body of our political institutions; and has been so considered and treated by every true Democrat from Thomas JEFFERSON felt to be so by all intelligent and honest American citizens. It has been a bone of contention-a discordant element from the first, cursed and loathed by the true friends of the Union both North and South. And it has been perfectly understood by them, that sooner or later, by powerful or violent measures, it would meet its death, and find its grave. Its crisis seems now to be approach ing, if we may credit the sincerity of Southern men, who threaten the dissolution of the Union, in the contingencies of prohibiting the slave trade, and abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and the extension of the principles of the ordinance of 1787 over our now free territories. That these contingent events will become sober facts within a few brief years, no discerning politic tempt to overthrow the strongest and best,-the only denocratic government in the world. Slavery may lay violent hands upon itself and commit

suicide; but the Union had its birth in a struggle for eternal justice—it has attained to youthful manhood in fighting its battles—and now its flag floats over every sea, and is filled by the winds of the four quarters of the earth; and its stars and stripes gladden the hearts of the friends of freedom in every clime, upon sea and shore. Yes: and it will endure, and comfort, and bless the millions, when the places that now know the malcontents shall snow them no more forever-when they shall be

though they had not been. Did these disunionists ever bestow a cool and carefu thought upon what they so flippantly threaten? Have they weighed themselves in the balance against the Union? Do they find themselves heavy enough to make it kick the beam? If they have not done these things, they may go off at half-cock; or possibly their blander-buss, "well aimed at duck or plover," may "kick and knock its owner over;" but not the United States. The constitution declares, (article 1, section 10,) that

" No State, without the consent of Congress, shall lay To understand the fullness of the national responsibilithrough its Legislature or a convention called for the [Volume 1X::::::Number 37.

. Union, or dissolve it, they would soon find themselves disposed of under the third section of article 2. Besides the paragraph already quoted, the following from Mr. Jefferson's Draft of the Declaration of Independeace, which was struck out on its adoption, shows with what deep hatred he looked upon, and loathed the accursed institution of slavery; and in what burning language he expressed that hatred and losthing.

Among the accusations brought against the King of Great Britain Mr. Jefferson said—"He," the king, "has waged civil war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people, [the negroes,] who never offended him; captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, [from Africa to America,] or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of Infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian king of Great Britain; determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and

gislative attempt [of the colonies] to prohibit or to re-This is the language which the great philosopher and statesman of the American Revolution was accustomed to use, when speaking and writing on the subject of negro slavery, and the character of its propagators, and the

sold, he prostituted his negative for suppressing every le-

traders in human flesh. Let the pretended democrats, who advocate the contin-

unnce of the infernal slave trade in the National Capital -and the perpetuity of slavery there; and its extension over freedom's virgin soil, in the territories, visit Mostt-CELLO before they give their yea in justification of the blackest of all crimes "against human nature itself." The wickedness of the Austrian hangman is not more execra-ble than the damnable traffic in human beings, and its more damnable effects.

Let the members of Congress from the free States, with those who oppose slavery extension from the South, be firm, and quit themselves like men devoted to democratic principles and measures, and abolish the slave trade right under their eyes; and with the consent of the legal voters of the District, let them abolish its slavery also; and above all, let them apply the principles of the ordinance of 1787 to the territories, and admit California as a free State, at the present session; and the Rubicon, and the crisis, and the danger, (if there be any,) will all be

passed at the same moment.

Slavery is doomed, and it remains to be seen how many public men will be foolhardy enough to doom themselves with it, and share its fate. As there was a Union party in New England during the last war with Great Britain, stronger than the Hartford Convention,—as there was a Union party in the South, and even in South Carolina, during the threatened nullification in 1833-4-5, stronger than Nullification, so there is a Union party in the Southern States now, stronger than the Calhouns, Stevenses, Foots, and Toombs-stronger than disunion; backed and supported by the entire North and West-by the literature, and democratic spirit, and feeling of the civilised world. Ho! THERE IS LAND! The bright sun shines through the dark clouds, and reveals the unsullied fature. See down the long vists of unnumbered centuries, the stars and stripes floating over a hundred United States, "without spot or wrinkle or any such thing." Not a slave tills one foot of soil from the north Darien,-from the Atlantic to the Pacific. All soil is free soil, and all is the Union; and THE UNION IS ALL IN

Mr. Clay's Compromise.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1850. The interest which the public take in Mr. Clay, his position as a conciliator and friend of the Union, was manifested to-day, by the crowds that sought the Senate chamber, to listen to his speech on his resolutions. The ladies were present in such numbers that they were admitted upon the floor, and even within the bar. Among the auditors were Mr. Buchanan, and many members of the House. Mr. Clay's exordium was deeply impressive and eloquent, and well calculated to win the attention of his audience. His argument, as far as he went, was very clear and sound: though from difficulties inseparable from a plan of compromise, he was obliged to rely as much upon the power of persuasion as of argument.

I think that one very essential obstacle to adjustment of the Slavery question is to be removed by the probable abandonment by the North of the policy of the Wilmot proviso. The North has got the substance-the actual exclusion of slavery from California-and cannot deem it necessary to fight for the shadow besides. Much of the excitement and agitation on the subject, and the chief cause of the move-ments of the South for a Southern Convention, are to be found in the pertinacious assertion by fifteen Northern State Legislatures, of the principle of the Wilmot proviso. The Northern State Legislatures took their stand before they were apprised of the fact that California had, by her State Constitution, ex-

The members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate also now feel themselves relieved from the pressure of that sentiment, in favor of a direct act of Congress prohibiting slavery in the territories. Therefore, it has happened, that the House vesterday refused, by a decided majority, to entertain the proviso, as introduced by Mr. Root. It has therefore happened that there is now a decided majority in the Senate against the proviso. This obstacle to accommodation being removed, I can see no insuperable objections that either the Northern or Southern men can have to Mr. Clay's plan.

In regard to the Territories which Mr. Clay pro poses to organise, the chief difficulty will occur. Mr. Clay assumes the fact and declares it, that slavery does not exist by law in the territories acquired from Mexico, and that it is not likely to be established there. That it was abolished by Mexico, we know, and that the Constitution of the U.S. carries it there, to MARTIN VAN BUREN and Thomas H. Benton. It is few have undertaken to assert. There is no way in which it can be established there, except by the laws of the communities there existing, or now rising up; and no one entertains a belief that slavery will ever be legalized by people whose position and pursuits are such as those of the people of Deseret and New

Therefore, the North might well be willing to establish the territorial governments proposed, with the two declarations suggested by Mr. Clay, and which to the South are almost as objectionable as the Wilmot proviso, to which, they say, they are equivalent. The Northern men still say that they cannot vote for the organization of Territories without the declarations referred to. They are willing to yield as far as to accept the declaration of the non-existence of slavery by law, instead of the Wilmot proviso. Here appears to be the chief obstacle to be got rid of. Gen. Taylor's plan gets rid of it by leaving the Territories as they are, but that leaves the question open.

But two or three modes are spoken of by which the difficulty can be settled. The most feasible is to leave New Mexico and Deseret as they are, but to pass laws allowing them, after a certain number of years, and with a given population, to form a State Government, and apply for admission into the Union. Mr. Clay spoke two hours, and without proceeding further than the resolution relative to the Texan boundary,-whick can be settled by buying up her

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1850. Mr. Clay continued and concluded his great com-promise speech to-day, and his effort was equal to that of his best days. He made his eight propositions so plajo, that they cannot be misunderstood or misrepresented; and I think he has shown that his scheme, take it altogether, is as perfect for the object in view, as any that can be suggested. Still we are to have various other propositions, and all, so far as journed. I can learn, from the West, or Southwest. It is quite certain that the South will assent to any reasonable scheme : and, as to the North, she has made the first advance towards conciliation, by yielding the Wilmot proviso. Nothing remains to be done, but to admit California, when she presents her Constitution; and to establish Territorial governments for Deseret and

claims on New Mexico.

Mr. Clay's assumption that slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be established, may prove an obstacle to the success of his scheme, and as it is of no practical effect, and only a concession to the prejudice or ignorance of some few persons at the North, Mr. Clay is willing to abandon it, and would prefer the resolution without it. The Northern members, if they can vote for the territorial government with that declaration, can vote for it wit it is a fact that slavery does not exist in New Mexico by law of Mexico, nor by the force of the Constilegislative act, is unnecessary. If slavery does not exist, and is not established there, either by local law

or by act of Congress, then how did it ever ge

There is, it is true, one more obstacle to Mr. Clav's scheme:-the stern opposition of the South to the proposed boundaries of California-to the extension of her Southern boundary south of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. It was a part of Mr. Clay's object, to-day, to overcome this objection. He said the other day, that he would demonstrate that it would be better for the South not to draw any line; and I think he did satisfactorily demonstrate it to-day.

He disclaimed the authorship of the Missouri Compromise, upon the line of 36, 30. So far from his promoting the line of 36, 30, it did not originate in the House of which he was a member. It originated in the Senate. The bill for the admission of Missouri had failed, the House inserting and the Senate rejecting the Slavery restriction. The next session, Maine was knocking at our door for admission. The Senate said, you shall not admit Maine without Mis-

After several conferences, it was agreed to separate Maine from the bill, and to admit Missouri, with a restriction proposed by Mr. Thomas of Illinois, in the Senate, of slavery, north of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. This proposition came to the House and was agreed to. It had the assent of a majority of Southern members-among them Mr. Lowndes, and the present Senator from Alabama, (Mr. King.) He voted for it, as he had no doubt, but as he was Speaker, his vote was not recorded, except on certain

It was the following session, in 1821, that he arrived here, in January, and found Congress in a flame and the Union in danger, upon the question of admitting Missouri, with a constitution prohibiting the introduction of free people of color. It was that question which he compromised.

Mr. Clay's argument against the Missouri Compromise was original and very able, and ought to be satisfactory to the South.

The Missouri line interdicted slavery North of the line of 36 30. If there was a power to interdict there was a power to admit. Where was the security for the establishment of slavery South of the line? vote to establish it could not be got. If he offered to interdict slavery North of a line, it would be illusory to the South. Non-action was the best course for the South-without interdiction or admission. The Southern argument was, that there should be no legislation on the subject. This was not his view. But if there was a majority to interdict slavery North of a line, there should be a majority to admit it South of the line. If a majority should be found to agree to both propositions for interdiction and admission, he would be very glad. But no power should compel him to vote for a proposition to establish slavery where it did not exist.

Should Mr. Clay be able to satisfy the South with these views, I shall consider that the territorial ques-

tion is already, in effect, settled. Mr. Clay made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union, and declared his determination to battle for the Union, and within the Union-not out of it-and no power should drive him out of it.

Herein I believe that the South now coincides with Mr. Clay. You will hear very little, in any event, of secession from the Union. Dissolution, it is well understood, is civil war. The West will not permit withdraw from the Union, as has been talked of, no matter what may follow. If she has to fight for her Constitutional rights, she can do it better within the Union, than out of it.

I think every thing looks favorable to a compromise. I do not know what scheme Mr. Douglass will present. He has not himself determined upon it. It is possible that he may carve out something more feasible still than Mr. Clay's.

Mr. Buchanan who was again in the Senate Chamber to-day, an attentive auditor of Mr. Clay, has proposed a scheme, but his is based on the Missouri line. He has written his views on the subject, and will give

them to the public very soon. He has used his influence here in behalf of conciliation. He has also been influential in checking the ultra anti-slavery movements in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

By Telegraph.

Congressional. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1850. SENATE .-- Mr. Hale presented a petition signed by fourteen hundred ladies of New Hampshire, praying that Slavery be not extended to the New Territorie On a motion to lay on the table, a question of exception was rejected-yeas 19, nays 26. Mr. Mason thought the Senators had misunderstood

A debate ensued, during which Mr. Butler complained, that the Senate was imposed upon to an intolerable extent by an incendiary-a madman, who day after day took up the whole time of the Senate, in presenting petitions designed to distract and disesver the Union, (order was called, from all sides of the Senate, at the word "Madman" and Mr. Butler resumed his seat. There were demonstration of excessive excitement.)

Mr. Hale replied, telling Butler that he would have to talk louder and threaten harder before he would succeed in shutting his mouth. He would tell him that the poor miserable minority which the powerful majority had endeavored to crush, were not to be appolled even by any consideration of personal fear .-New Hampshire blood coursed not through coward's veins. Her sons who had evinced their prowess on many fields, would not render their Constitutional

privileges without a struggle. The further consideration of the subject was post poned until to-morrow. The Senate then resumed the special order being

Houston's slavery resolutions. Mr. Berrien concluded his remarks on the power of ongress to legislate for Territories. The joint resolution limiting the expense for col-

lecting the revenue, was received from the House with an amendment, and referred to the Finance Con-House .-- Most of the day was taken up with the joint resolution limiting the expense of collecting the

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the President's Cal-The Slavery question was discussed at length, and

revenue, which was finally amended and sent to the

without coming to any conclusion, the Committee rose and the House—adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1850.

SENATE.—The petition presented by Mr. Hale yeserday, from ladies of New Hampshire, against the

extension of slavery, was received without debate, and referred to the committee on territories. The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting an authentica-

ted copy of the Constitution of California. Mr. Foote moved to lay it on the table-rejected Mr. Benton moved that the subject be referred to a select committee, and that Mr. Clay should be chairman of that committee.

The Vice President said the motion entertained by unanimous consent. Mr. Foote objected, stating his reason.

After some conversation, the message and consti-

tution were ordered to be printed, and the further consideration was postponed until Monday. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's

ompromise resolutions.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, spoke at length. He expressed himself as disappointed in the course pursued by Mr. Clay.

The subject was postponed, and the Senate went into executive session, and shortly afterwards ad-

TICKETS FOR CALIFORNIA .- The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette has seen a telegraphic despatch from New York, which stated that all the through tickets for San Francisco, for both the March and April steamers, are sold. There will be, however, plenty of chances for Chagres only, but on arrival there, those not taking through tickets will have to trust to luck.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT .- The following sentiment, to be inscribed on a block of marble in memory of the Father of his Country, was passed in the Kentucky Legislature. "Under the auspices of Heaven and the precepts of Washington, Kentucky will be the last to give up the Union."

Mr. Oglesby, of the steamer Atlantic, will accept our thanks for late New Orleans papers, for-